## LOW TYPE THAT SEEKS A HOARD

IS CARNEGIE'S DEFINITION OF THE MERE WEALTH GETTER.

Enlogizes the Rich Man Who Spends His Money to Help Humanity-This at Peter Cooper's Memorial Meeting -Stories by Bishop Potter and Good Advice to Trustees by Recorder Goff.

Andrew Carnegie appeared last night at a memorial meeting at Cooper Union in honor of Peter Cooper, as a lecturer on the 'Distribution of Wealth." He used Mr. Cooper's life as a text. He said that Mr. Cooper had done more than any other man of his time to solve the problem of reconciling wealth and poverty.

Bishop Potter told some stories and touched on the broader effects of Mr. Cooper's influence on art and education Edward M. Shepard and Recorder Goff also spoke. Hubert Arnold played violin solos between speeches.

C. S. Smith, who presided on behalf of the People's Institute, under whose auspices the meeting was held, reminded the audience that it was Mr. Carnegie who gave the \$300,000 check which made the Cooper Institute free of rent.

Mr. Carnegie said: Fortunate indeed am I that the first words I am privileged to speak in this place are words in honor of its founder. We must always honor the pioneers of humanity on the upward path. It is not to the millions. it is to the individuals that the divine impulse comes. Peter Copoer was the leader in a great advance. What was that path which he pointed out, and by which we are all bound to travel?

The distribution of wealth is the great problem of our age. I don't care how much of an individualist a man is, he will not hold that that problem has reached its final solution. No man has better reason than myself to know that there are great inequalities in the distribution of wealth. (Applause and

laughter.)
The world never made any progress except under that law of Christ that a man shall reap as he sows. I am a great believer in individualism. It isn't by revolutions in modern civilization that we must expect to progress, but by evolution. No revolution ever did much or any good in this world. No true evolution ever failed to do anything but good.

progress, but by evolution and this world. No true evolution ever failed to do anything but good.

The successful captain of industry is not of that low type which seeks a hoard of dollars as a life work. He is the man who, after money comes to him beyond his wants, seeks to find a use for it beyond that of his own selfish ends'and for the good of others.

Peter Cooper was born to a blessed heritage of honesty and frugality. He got it of a good Scotch mother. [Applause and laughter.] Don't forget that. It was a keynote of his character. He was a working man. He was several working men. He could have been a member in good standing in five labor unions, for he knew five trades. He could say of his trades as Brigham Young said in answer to the question: "Are you married?"—"More or less." When an apprentice—mark this keynote—he resolved that he would make a fortune and that he would devote it to the needs of his fellow apprentices. When a multi-millionaire makes money beyond his needs he ought to use it on behalf of the class from which—I mean the class to which he belongs. I was going to say the class from which he sprang, but I am not willing to admit that there can be any advance by a man over his own class and the people who made him what he is. [Applause.]

We have heard a good deal about foreign missions Peter Cooper found his own home missions. He pointed a way for all millionaires some day to follow. He proclaimed the principle that surplus wealth is a sacred trust which the possessor should exercise during his lifetime for the good of the community from which he came. He preached that principle and he practiced it. And none knows better than his reverence the Bishop furning to Bishop Potter; that there is a mighty difference between preaching on. He pointed the way for our time to reconcile the difference between wealth and poverty.

Mr. Carnegie went on to say that the most

Mr. Carnegie went on to say that the most precious heritage Mr. Cooper left was the spirit with which he inspired his sons and his sen-in-law and his grandchildren. Most of the living descendants of Mr. Cooper sat on the platform. Mr. Carnegie declared that they formed "a genuine hereditary aristocracy which the most violent republic could find no cause to quarrel with."

republic could find no cause to quarrel with."

"I know of no such legacy in possession of any family in any part of the world," said Mr. Carnegie. "Peter Cooper was one of the noblest, wisest and far-seeing benefactors yet known to mankind."

The audience was very enthusiastic and the strikes fied. Skirmishes occurred at other buildings, and eventually a police guard was put on each the buildings affected by the strike.

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The Mason Builders' Association met late yesterday afternoon at the Building Trades Club and appointed a committee to try to end the trouble. factors yet known to mankind."

The audience was very enthusiastic over Mr. Carnegie. It kept him bowing and bowing his white head over the corner of the reading desk after he had finished.

Mr. Smith introduced Bishop Potter as "the People's Bishop." The Bishop said:

"the People's Bishop." The Bishop said:

If I were worthy of the title our friend has
given me, I should feel that it was my first
duty to ordain Mr. Carnegie. [Laughter.] I
was going through the home of a friend in
the country the other day on my way to
church. In the library I found the son of the
house curled up in an easy chair reading a
book.

"Tom." I asked, "aren't you going to
church?"

"No, sir." said he.
"Tom." I said he.

church?"
"No, sir," said he.
"I am," I said.
"I know you are," said the boy. "You've got to go. It's your job!"
I think we can say that preaching the distribution of wealth is Mr. Carnegie's job. [Laughter and applause.]

Bishop Potter spoke of the short sightedness of those who decry the teaching of art to thousands who will never become artists and who will thrust on the world a lot of very doubtful work. He said that the mere effort of trying to draw had in it a delightful charm. It was like the charm of books, which had been given by Mr. Carnegis to effort of trying to draw had in it a delightful charm. It was like the charm of books, which had been given by Mr. Carnegie to so many, many thousands of people.

The Bishop said he wished some magical historian might write out fully the interwoven influences of men upon other men which had come about through Cooper Union. As an example, he spoke of the acquaintance between President Lincoln and Isaac Sherman, the financier, formed after Lincoln's speech in Cooper Union during a casual meeting at the door. The Bishop told a second story of the minister who told his colored servant one Sunday morning that he did not feel well enough to preach. Nevertheless he preached three times that day and when he came in at night told the servant that he felt much better. servant that he felt much better.
"No wonder, sah," said the servant,
"you done got all dat nasty stuff off yo'

stummick!"

The Bishop intimated that the freedom of speech which Cooper Union orators indulge in got a lot of nasty stuff off the mental "stummicks" of the people. In founding the arena for free speech in the basement of the hall, Bishop Potter said, Mr. Cooper had done as great a work as he had done anywhere else in his gift. This country will never be saved from anarchy by restraint upon the free utterances of its citizens. never be saved from anarchy by restraint upon the free utterances of its citizens.

Once more the Bishop told a story. This time it was of a negro preacher, who was pounding his pulpit and vociferating more and more loudly as he pounded:

"Breddern, wha' we need is mo' pow'r! Mo' pow'r! Dat's what we need—mo' pow'r. Oh, Lord, give us mo' pow'r! Mo' pow'r. Lord!"

pow'r. Oh, Lord, give us mo' pow'r! Mo'
pow'r. Lord!"

"What you want, man," interrupted a
brother down in front, "is not mo' pow'r,
but mo' idees to talk about!"

The Bishop said that Mr. Cooper had
done a great deal toward the promulgation
of new ideas.

Recorder Goff was introduced by Mr.
Smith "not as the severe Judge whose justice is tempered with mercy, but as an old
student of Cooper Union who comes to lay
his tribute at the feet of the founder."
The Recorder said in part:

Peter Cooper was the first man in New

Peter Cooper was the first man in New York to found an intellectual home for the intellectually homeless, the first man in New York to open the doors of a temple of rest that should invigorate and inspire the placeless young man. He founded an institution to inculcate knowledge for the love of knowledge itself and to train in skill. He recognized that the road to wealth and fame no longer lay in the way of war and violence, but that the tremendous forces of science and commerce must be developed and that new conditions required new methods.

recognized that the road to wealth and fame no longer lay in the way of war and violence, but that the tremendous forces of science and commerce must be developed and that new conditions required new methods.

The combination of what was best in the head, the heart and the hand was the keyftone of his scheme for making a man. Be a lawys to his glory that he never established a soup kitchen. Order, frugality and lished a soup kitchen. Order, frugality and light to fresh west winds.

industry were his watchword and his belief was that the man who had these three virtues need never depend on charity. If Peter Cooper's theory could be universally adopted there would be no need for a prison nor for a poorhouse in the whole country.

The institution that Peter Cooper established was the Mecca for every boy who wanted to strive. It was no place for the darlings of fortune. It had no provision for the ornaments of Greek letter societies nor for the fills of athletics. It was to help those who were willing to work and help themselves and who believed, with their benefactor, that industry is the kernel of success. I have known many Cooper Union boys, but I have never known one who had imbibed the spirit of the institution who became a pauper or a criminal.

To the board of trustees, some of whom are present, let me say one word: Their trust is one of the most precious and most delicate in the country. It consists not only of lands and tenements but of the belief of that grand old man, Peter Cooper, that the best thing to do for humanity is to lend a hand to raise lumanity. Peter Cooper never dreamed of what I may call a frescoed education, an education hampered with frills. Let us hope that the trustees will never raise the bars of entrance to Cooper Union so high that Peter Cooper was distinctly a man of the

Hunting for Pigeons.

to have caused a fire in the loft near the

at Columbus avenue and Sixtieth street,

yesterday afternoon. The fire was over

the choir loft and next to the north tower.

There were about thirty women in the

who keeps a religious book store in Fifty-

and ran to the street. She told a police-

man, who turned in an alarm. Father John

Deshon, was returning from a sick call,

When the firemen of Engine 23 arrived

when the fremen of Engine 23 arrived they carried two lines of hose into the church and up through the north tower, until they came to the loft, which is closed off from the church and under the mansard roof. It wasn't an easy place to fight fire from, but two firemen kept the lines of hose playing on the fire

but two firemen kept the lines of hose playing on the fire.

Other firemen headed by Capt. Curran of Engine 23 went to the roof of the tower, which is 220 feet above the ground. From there they lowered with ropes Firemen Nicholas and Sullivan of Truck 4 to the roof over the fire. These two firemen chopped away at the roof, as it was thought that the fire might spread and an opening was

fire might spread and an opening was needed to pour water in from the outside. By the time they had chopped a hole through the roof the fire was out.

For some time pigeons have been nesting in the loft, and the priests have had to drive out boys who climbed into the tower to get the eggs or the young pigeons. Chief

drive out boys who climbed into the tower
to get the eggs or the young pigeons. Chief
Binns said that the fire could only have
been started by the boys hunting for the
pigeons, or else a pigeon had carried a match
into the loft. He put the damage at \$500.

When the fire started Father Hughes went
to the altar and carried out the Host.

ROW OVER STRIKING LABORERS.

Non-Union Man Thrown Off a Scaffold

-Guard at Buildings.

The striking bricklayers' laborers were

replaced on a number of buildings yester-

day by non-union men, and this resulted

promptly in attacks on the latter. Yester-

day afternoon six policemen were guarding

the annex to the Metropolitan Lire Build-

ing, Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue,

where V. J. Hedden & Co. had a number of

non-union men at work. On Monday a

crowd of strikers swarmed up the ladders

and threw a man off the scaffold. He escaped with a few cuts and joined in a general

fight with the strikers, who were driven out

U. S. BANDSMEN MAY REMAIN

Musical Union Decides Not to Bar Then

From Union Membership. The Musical Mutual Protective Union

has adopted the proposed amendment to

its constitution barring enlisted members of the army and navy bands from the union.

but in a modified form. The original pro-

posal was to suspend all members of such

bands during the period of their enlistment

and restore them to membership when their term expired. The amendment as passed allows the bandsmen to stay in the union but provides for their expulsion if they recalist. No new member is to be taken who belongs to one of these bands.

Coal Drivers to Strike on Saturday.

The Coal Drivers' Union has given the

coal dealers till Saturday to agree to its

new wage and time schedule, and failing

agreement a strike is to begin. Yesterday none of the dealers had agreed. The most objectionable part of the proposed agreement is a demand that a new agreement be entered into on Jan. 1, at the height of the busy season.

Fighting Beggar Bound to Prison.

One of Judge Foster's juries in the Gen-

eral Sessions convicted a particularly

vicious professional beggar yesterday of assault in the second degree. The beggar is John Davis, a negro, who has lost a leg and who was arrested for begging on Fifth

avenue near Fortieth street on Feb. 27

by Policeman Frank A. Flynn. His first

The Weather. The rainstorm was passing out the St. Law-rence Valley yesterday. It was snowing in that section and raining in the New England States.

In the Middle Atlantic States there was a touch of springlike weather and patches of sunshine pre-valled here and there; over all the country west

valled here and there; over all the country west and south of the lower lakes the weather was clear. It was cooler in most of the States, except the North-west and Southwest, although in many places the change was hardly perceptible. Fair and slightly

cooler weather is likely to prevail in this section for a day or two. Freezing temperatures disappeared yesterday from all the Atlantie States, most of the

Lake regions and the Southern and Central States.
In this city the day was partly cloudy and partly
sunshiny, the most springlike day of the season; wind

fresh to brisk southwesterly; average humidity,

The temperature yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed

0 A. M. 48° 52° 6 P. M. 45° 54° 54° 12 M. 45° 56° 12 M. 45° 56°

WASHINGTON PORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW

78 per cent.; barometer, corrected level, at 8 A. M., 29.65; 3 P. M., 29.67.

of the building.

and Mrs. Fenton also told him.

Boys hunting for pigeons are supposed

TO GO WHERE JORDAN ROLLS.

SAIL FOR THE HOLY LAND. It Will Be a Honeymoon Trip for Some of the 800 Sunday School Workers on Their First Oriental Cruise-Some Go in Sunday School Piculo Fashion.

A BIG SHIPLOAD OF ENTHUSIASTS

With a flag bearing a white cross and the legend. "By this sign, Conquer," flying from her main truck, the steamship Grosser Kurfuerst departed vesterday for the Holy Land with 800 Sunday school workers aboard. They are the delegates to the fourth World's Sunday School Convention, to be held next month in Jerusalem, and they represent every State in the Union and Canada and Mexico.

As the big liner pulled away from her over them.

Peter Cooper was distinctly a man of the people because his great design was to purify the hearts, clear the heads and strengthen the hands of the people. Hoboken pier the delegates, men and women, crowded to the rail, some of them with Oxford Bibles under their arms, most of them waving American flags, and sang "God be with you till we meet again, SMALL FIRE IN PAULIST CHURCH. and the throng on the pier that had come Started in the Roof, It Is Supposed, by Boys

to say farewell took up the refrain. Save for a few missionaries who have grown gray in the service, and are going back to it on the Sunday school ship, the north end of the Paulist Fathers' Church trip is the first one abroad for the delegates. For many of them the joys of new sensations and sight seeing began when they first went aboard ship. But all had the Sunday school picnic habit, which church. One of them, Mrs. Mary Fenton, didn't lose all of its earmarks at the prospect of 12,000 miles of travel. So the perninth street near the church, saw smoke sonal hand baggage of some delegates included brown paper parcels that sug-gested a lunch for a day's outing at Asbury Park, and no delegate forgot his or her Hughes, who has been acting superior of the Paulists since the death of Father

rubbers and umbrella. Louis H. Koehler, a young man from Hamilton, Ohio, expressed what everybody else seemed to have in mind when, standing on the hur ricane deck, he said, with all the fervor of an evangelist:

"We are going to be for a little while where Christ lived. We are going to stand where he stood and in his own land be inspired anew to carry on his work in our land when we return.

"And perhaps we may carry something of Christianity back to where it had its origin. The gospel came from Jerusalem We will try to show Jerusalem what it has done for the rest of the world. The missionaries in the field will come to our gatherings in and about Jerusalem and gain new strength from the evidence that the folks me are working too."

of the 800 delegates nearly half are women and 200 are clergymen. All are active Sunday school workers. There were but few persons aboard who looked old and apparently nobody felt old. The average age is about 35.

To several pairs of workers the trip to the Holy Land will be a honeymoon journey as well as a religious pilgrimage. And with 200 ministers along and a lot of young men and women interested in the same sort of work, it would not be at all surprising if

there are some marriages in the neighbor-hood of the Jordan. That's what some of the delegates seemed to think, anyway. The Rev. Elliot F. Studley of New Bedford The Hev. Elliot F. Studley of New Bedford was asked what was the chief incentive among all the delegates to take the trip at an average cost to each of about \$700—whether it was an enthusiasm for Sunday school work and to see the Holy Land, or the more worldly desire to travel and have a good

"Of course," he replied, "we all have a healthy desire to see the world, but no such crowd of men and women as this, whose interests are chiefly in religious work, could be got together to visit any other part of the world. The fact that the Holy Land is our destination more than any thing else accounts for the success of the undertaking.

"In the Book of Acts we are told that
the first Christian Council was in Jeru-

There was a row yesterday between strikers and the Italian laborers employed at the opposite Mercantile Building, a Fuller company contract. Bricks were thrown and a fine mix-up was beginning when several policemen came on the run, and the strikers fied. Skirmishes occurred at other buildings and executable a roller the first Christian Council was in Jerusalem. Twenty centuries later we are going back to hold another. It will give to religious work a new impetus the world over. It will revive interest in Bible geography. It will make religion seem more real to all of us and to all whom we come in contact with upon our return.

There was plenty of opportunity for State pride aboard and Ohio had the best of it. She sent the largest delegation, eighty persons all told. Every Ohio delegate wore a gold badge with the name of the State on one bar, Jerusalem on another and access and crows in the centre.

try to end the trouble.

The Laborers' Union met in Curry's Hall, in West Forty-seventh street, and issued a statement, the gist of which was that the employers wanted to provoke a fight. The bricklayers' unions will meet

eighty persons all told. Every Ohio delegate wore a gold badge with the name of the State on one bar, Jerusalem on another and a cross and crown in the centre. The leader of the Ohio delegation is Dr. Joseph Clark of Columbus. Illinois was second, with a delegation of 51.

The one person aboard who looked least like a Sunday-school worker was a young woman in a red gown and hat. She wore a corsage bouquet of Broadway dimensions and had a small poodle dog in her lap. Her escort was the only man aboard discovered smoking a cigarette. They got their steamer chairs early and didn't seem particularly interested in Jerusalem.

Beside the poodle dog curled up in the lap of the girl in red there was one other pet aboard—a white dove. It was taken aboard in a cage addressed to Miss Ackerman, delegate. The dove will be set free on the shore of the Sea of Galilee.

There will be musical and religious services on board every day of the trip. F. H. Jacobs, the "Singing Evangelist," who was with Moody and is now superintendent of the Fulton street prayer meeting will lead the singing and the many clergymen on board will take turns at conducting the various meetings on deck and in one saloon. There also will be stereopticon lectures about all the places where the pilgrims are to stop. A daily paper is to be published aboard ship, and entertainment and camera clubs are to be organized as soon as the voyagers get acquainted and get their sea legs on.

The first step will be at Madeira on March 17, wind and weather permitting. There the delegates will have one day shore leave. On its way through the Mediterranean the ship will stop at the principal ports. There will be a stay of sixty hours at Constantinople. The pilgrims will reach Jerusalem the middle of April, when they will join forces with the delegates from England. The convention dates are April 18, 19 and 20. Numerous side trips are planned to follow the convention as well as all sorts of interesting things for those who decide to spend all their time in the Holy Land. to spend all their time in the Holy Land. In the books of coupons distributed to the delegates yesterday there were tickets good for "donkey rides around the walls of Jerusalem" and "donkey rides to the Tombs of the Kings." The delegates will reach New York on May 18 after travelling 12,602 miles by sea and 979 miles by land. The members of the central executive committee in charge of the convention are: E. K. Warren of Michigan, W. N. Hartshorn of Massachusetts, A. B. McCrillis of Rhode Island and Herbert E. Clark, United States Vice-Consul at Jerusalem. Mr. Clark has made all the preliminary arrangements for the convention.

move was to strike Flynn on the head with one of his crutches. Then he tried to get Flynn's nose between his teeth, but bit the policeman on the forehead instead. In 1897 he was sent to the penitentiary for a year for grand larceny in the second degree, and while there he stabbed a keeper. salem. Mr. Clark has made all the pre-liminary arrangements for the convention. Some of the prominent Sunday school workers aboard the ship are: The Rev. Dr. John Potts of Toronto, chairman of the international lesson committee; C. G. Trumbull, editor of the Sunday School Times; W. J. Semelroth, editor of the World's Evangel; Marion Lawrence and Mrs. Mary Foster Bryner of Chicago, field workers; the Rev. Dr. Wallace Nutting of Provi-dence, and W. C. Pearce and W. B. Jacobs of Chicago. One of the delegates, Mrs. M. S. Pugh of

dence, and W. C. Pearce and W. B. Jacobs of Chicago.

One of the delegates, Mrs. M. S. Pugh of Kansas City, had to turn back at the last moment. She had boarded the ship when she received a telegram announcing the death of her husband.

Just before the departure the executive committee sent a telegram to President Roosevelt saying that the delegates to Jerusalem went in the cause of the Prince of Peace and as the representatives of 17,000,000 American Sunday school teachers and pupils.

Congressman Benny Sends Back Railroad

Congressman Allan Benny, it was announced yesterday, has returned several passes sent to him by officials of railroad companies. He will pay his way. Mr. Benny resides in Bayonne and represents the Ninth New Jersey district. LIVE TOPICS ABOUT TOWN.

The possession of a Turkish parlor will soon be possible to the most modest hotel. There are now few that cannot boast of a room sufficiently encumbered with draperies to be called the "Turkish room," though not all are supplied with a costumed attendant to serve coffee and cigarettes. There is no reason, however, why they should not have that additional luxury now. A firm of cigarthat additional luxury now. A firm of cigar-ette manufacturers will, on condition that only their wares be sold, supply the sable attendant appropriately garbed in clothes to match the draperies. His wages are paid by the dealers, who rig him out in Oriental fashion and deliver him to the hotel at no cost whatever. There has already been an increase in the number of Turkish rooms and ebony servitors, and they promise to become more numerous.

In the time of Maurice Grau the opera company used to accomplish some enterprising feats, but it never before attempted to give in the same week performances in four cities. Yet that is the programme this week. On Monday the Washington this week. On Monday the Washington season of three nights began. At the same time the German wing of the company went to Philadelphia for the Ring performances and will return here for to-night and to-morrow. The Italian wing of the company goes to Buffalo for the rest of the week and will meet the Germans there next Sunday. Together the united forces, some 200 strong, will descend on Chicago and renew the uncertain attempt to wrest the renew the uncertain attempt to wrest the thousands from the unwilling clutches of

Not for several winters have the Jerseyite coming to town had so many delays on account of fog and ice to contend with in crossing the North River. If a poll were taken to-morrow among the commuters from the Mosquito State to decide whether a dissenting vote against the tunnels, even if a moderate assessment were levied on

affirmative voters. Three women on a fogbound ferryboat the other morning were wondering how they would ever be able to do all the shopping that they had planned, take in a matinee afterward and meet their husbands at going home time in the evening.

"Heaven only knows," said one woman.
"I never count on these old ferries that I'm not disappointed."

"Never mind," consoled one of her companions. "They're working on those tunnels now, and the paper says that one of them is going right up Sixth avenue."

Then the man who builds that ought to be Mayor of New York," declared the first woman emphatically, "and if he ever runs I'll make every man I know vote for him."

Which shows that the belief that folks will be afraid to take chances in a steel Three women on a fogbound ferryboat

will be afraid to take chances in a steel tube under the river isn't taken seriousl

Alfred H. Dunham of Nome was telling some friends of the beauties of that summer resort and what great wealth is there waiting to be carried away to civilization. He had told of the gold with which the streets are paved and declared that the seashore was literally red with rubies. Dr. John H. Girdner, who was one of the listeners, remarked that the gentleman's statements reminded him of the man who was leading a cow along near the shore of Lake Erie. Another man met the rustic with the cow and asked how much he wanted with the cow and asked how much he wanted

with the cow and asked how much he wanted for the animal.

"Fifteen dollars," was the reply.

"Fifteen dollars!" said the inquirer.

"Why, man, if you take that cow to New York you'll get \$00 for her."

"Yes," drawled he with the cow. Then pointing to Lake Erie, he said, "Do you see that water?"

The inquirer did.

The inquirer did.

"Well, you take that down to hell and you'll get a dollar a drop for it."

It's all a question of transportation, with the gold and rubies as with the water.

One of the visitors at the ruins of the Darlington apartment hotel was a longhaired English poet who is preparing to write things about American life for a Lonwrite things about American life for a London newspaper. He told a friend that he thought the ruins would furnish material for a very good piece about a "typical American horror," such as his countrymen like to associate with daily life over here.

The poet's pen picture of the horror is likely to be blurred, for as soon as he got into the fire lines he ventured on forbidden ground and five large policemen seemed to see him all at once. The result was not conductant of the lines here were the seemed to see him all at once. conducive to lucid picture writing.

A cable despatch in THE SUN from Berlin a few days ago told of a laundry firm there which was supplying its patrons with collars and cuffs. It was commented upon in Berlin as an innovation. In a window in Brooklyn has long hung this sign:

BRING US YOUR LAUNDRY AND WE WILL KEEP YOU SUPPLIED WITH NEW LINEN.

"New scheme, eh?" the reporter asked the proprietor, thinking sadly of the weekly wrecks delivered to him with saw-teeth neck bands and shattered cuffs. Shirts too?"

"Not every time, but we fix 'em up," replied the man of irons. "It's an old scheme, but comparatively new in Brooklyn. You see, we manufacture the goods and the laundry charges soon pay for their cost. No, we don't give trading stamps."

A trolley car with broken windows and covered with a white substance which looked like snow glided up Park row in the early hours of the morning. At the Bridge a dazed citizen boarded it. It was a warm night and he had left his overcoat at home. Inside the car the same whiteness greeted his astonished gaze.

"Snowstorm down street, conductor?"
id he. "Thought so. Worsh weather
er saw. Siberia at the Post Offish 'n' said he. Africa at the Bridge. Shut the windows."

And bundling himself up he sat down shivering in the corner.

"It's milk," mildly answered the conductor, in answer to an inquiry from another passenger picking his way through in search of a dry place. The car had run into a milk wagon, which had distributed the contents of the cans through the shattened class.

Two men who looked well to do and might have been taken as types of prosperous employers were talking as they

lunched in one of the restaurants in the

lunched in one of the restaurants in the financial district.

"See here," said one of them to the other, raising his voice so that the men at the other tables heard him plainly: "I would rather employ a dishonest man who understands his business than an honest one who does not. I can match myself against the one, and spend less time with him than in correcting the errors of the other. The one only makes mistakes when he has to, and the other makes them all the time."

"I wont er," remarked one of the others who overheard this, "if that is a sample of the moral view that Wall Street takes of life. And I wonder, if it is, why any one should be sorry when such a man is defrauded by his employees. You couldn't blame a clerk, knowing the views of such an employer, regarding it as merely a contest of wits to show whether he could steal either time or money from his employer without or wite to snow whether he could steal either time or money from his employer without being detected. Yet I think such a man would be the very first to squeal for the protection of the law if he found himself so outwitted."

Glass is now added to the variety of materials used in the making of horns for phonographs and other sound-producing phonographs and other sound-producing instruments. The glass horn is of the same shape and size as the other horns, but brings out the music more clearly and distinctly, and with a pleasing absence of metallic sound. The cost is the same. A shop which sells such things nearly lost a customer the other day because a salesman understood a request to be waited on as an inquiry about the name of a record he held in his hand. The record was, "I Ain't Got No Time," and the customer, thinking that the salesman was too busy to attend to his wants, started for the door.

CONTRAST BETWEEN THEM AND MERE TIN TAG GOATS.

The Course of Breeding That Produces an Angora Goat Explained in a White Plains Court-The Jury Pretty Much of Opinion That a Goat Is a Goat.

WHITE PLAINS, March 8 .- To-day saw the last of the great Angora goat genealogy case, to which numerous New York lawyers with various damage cases and their witnesses have been listening with mixed amusement and impatience for two Supreme Court days. It was a complicated case. It dealt with the family affairs of goats of high and low degree. It was a poetic case. Counsel became enthralled with their own eloquence, raising their voices and intoning about "the nimble footed mountain goat, skipping from crag to crag of the lofty Caucasus in freedom' and portraying the adventures and trials of a carload of 802 Angoras between Colorado and New York.

The facts in the case, which was tried by Justice Kelly in the Supreme Court, were substantially these:

S. Webber Parker has a farm called Altonwood Park at Mamaroneck where he raises Angora goats, Great Dane dogs and Shetland ponies. What the animals raise, in the opinion of the neighbors, is irreverent, material and binding upon nobody.

Altonwood Park takes goats to board. It takes dogs to board, and ponies. The trouble all came from the taking of goats to board. Mrs. Kathleen W. Parker, the wife of the proprietor of the farm, bought the antique ferry system should be replaced | a herd of Angora goats in October, 1902, with tunnels or not, there would hardly be from Marion A. Miller of Dayton, Ia. These were wondrous fine goats; for had not Miller exhibited them at State fairs all the way from lowa to New York? Had they not taken prizes all the way along the road? Their sire was imp. Pasha. If you, as an unhappy SUN reporter did yesterday, ask who imp. Pasha is, or was, scorn and derision be your portion! It is permitted, however, to explain that "imp." means "imported" and not imperial. Imp. Pasha was the papa of all the 174 goats which were in the Miller herd when Mrs. Parker bought it

the Miller herd when Mrs. Parker bought it.
As significant of their high degree, these
goats wore registry badges in their ears.
The badges were tags made of aluminum.
John Digney, Mrs. Parker's counsel,
almost moved the court room to tears
when he described the proud citizens of
the flock pawing the dust of the trans
continental trail with their haughty hoofs
and wagging their aluminum decorated
ears. It was with evident reluctance that
Mrs. Parker paid for these long haired ears. It was with evident reluctance that Mr. Digney allowed the jury to learn what Mrs. Parker paid for these long haired aristocrats. Either because Miller was tired of travelling with imp. Pasha's progeny after so many months of it, or because he couldn't resist a woman's rush for a bargain, the goats were sold to Mrs. Parker for \$3.000.

Some time after the 174 descendants of Some time after the 174 descendants of imp. Pasha came to perpetuate his right to bear his title at Altonwood farm, the New York Tribune Farmer, a publication of which Park row hears and sees all too little, entered the matter. Dr. Allen L. Heath, who seems to have been Mr. Reid's goat editor at the time, suggested to the grower of Angers goats all over the countries.

Heath, who seems to have been Mr. Reids goat editor at the time, suggested to the growers of Angora goats all over the country that they make Altonwood an eastern Angora market. At the goat editor's suggestion, Shoup Bros. of Monte Vista, Col., sent to Altonwood a consignment of 802 Angora goats.

According to the testimony given in the case, these were but sorry goats. They were not the children of any old goat worth mentioning. Why, they had mere tin tags in their ears! Their fleece was short and brown, and worst of all, they had takosis. Apparently takosis is a plebeian disease as little to be desired as housemaid's knee among human aristocrats. Many of them died after they reached Altonwood. Government Expert Saloman of the Bureau of Animal Industries at Washington prescribed for them and advised that they be segregated from other goats.

Mr. Parker sent 650 of the Shoup goats, therefore, to New Milford, Conn., and sold them at the request of Shoup Bros. But the Colorado men did not feel that they had received money enough. One

they had received money enough. One of the Shoups came on to Mamaroneck and sued out a writ of replevin for 800 goats against S. Webber Parker. The goats against S. Webber Parker. The Sheriff went over and, guaranteed by a bond furnished by the National Surety Com-pany, took 300 goats from Altonwood and sold them at auction.

Among these 300 goats thus rudely taken

sold them at auction.

Among these 300 goats thus rudely taken from their boarding place were 151 of Mrs. Parker's descendants of imp. Pasha. Another hundred of those seized belonged to a man in Bellefonte, Pa. Only fifty were a part of the original Shoup herd. Great was the wrath of Mrs. Parker. She hired Mr. Digney to sue the Sheriff. The National Surety Company was substituted as a party defendant, instead of the Sheriff. Hence the great goat case.

Some lawyers and, indeed, some laymen might feel that a case for, about and over a herd of Angora goats, whether thoroughbred or base-born, might not greatly conduce to the dignity of the atmosphere of the temple of justice. No one who heard Mr. Digney try the case for the plaintiff or Mr. J. M. Tierney of New Rochelle try the case for the defence could think so. But, in the opinion of the onlookers, Mr. Digney elevated the subject far, far higher than did anybody else in the court room, higher even than did Mrs. Parker, who feels that she has been called to raise goats as earnestly and the states the subject for the scalled to raise goats as earnestly and the subject for the scalled to raise goats as earnestly and the subject for the scalled to raise goats as earnestly and the subject for the scalled to raise goats as earnestly and the scalled to the subject for the scalled the su

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Mr. Digney's first flight of oratory was from the top of the Rocky Mountains. He lit in the Caucasus. From the indiscriminating greed of the Shoups, who should have breathed a larger and more generous spirit out of the air of Colorado, he passed to an explanation of the genealogy of the Angora. He explained that the Angora goat was produced by breeding the Cashmere goat with the mountain goat and the cross-bred goat to the Cashmere goat and the thrice-cross-bred goat to the Cashmere goat and the thrice-cross-bred goat to the Cashmere goat again, until out of all the long-haired scandal came the pure-bred Angora, with long silky white fleece and an aluminum tag in his ear.

Then again, in examining his witnesses, Mr. Digney spiang a deadly surprise on his opponents. He produced the pelts of two goats. One was large and snow white and silky. The other was small and covered with coarse ropy hair. Mr. Digney presented them as exhibits. The fine pelt, that looked like a millionaire baby's carriage robe, was the pelt of one of Mrs. Parker's goats that died as the cruel Sheriff was tearing it from home. The other was the skin of a Shoup goat—a half-bred'goat. Most of the fight regarding the goats was as to their value. The plaintiff contended that Mrs. Parker had bought the goats was as to their value. The plaintiff contended that Mrs. Parker had bought the goats at a great bargain, under unusual circumstances and that they were really worth \$15 or \$71 each. The defendant company argued that they were worth certainly no more than was paid for them and probably less.

The jury was made up for the most part of laboring men. They brought in a verdict for Mrs. Parker at the rate of \$5 a goat with some other costs added, making

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GOATS WITH ALUMINUM TAGS. PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

WORLD'S FAIR

First Coach Excursion

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\$30.50 in all. Sald one of the only two farmers on the jury afterward:
"We couldn't make them fellers see how
as an Angory goat was any different
from any other goat. We stood out for

from any other goat. We stood out for \$20 each for them Angories, but the other fellers they said:

"'A goat's a goat, ain't it? And when was a goat worth more'n \$5, no matter what kind of tag it's got in its ears and how far it come from furrin parts. American goats is good enough for us.'

"And that settled it. We would a-sot and argued all night, but one of us got sick and they settled the case quick, 'cause they thought he might up an' die in the jury room of heart disease.

"'A goat's a goat!' Huh!"

BANK SAFE LOCK GOES WRONG. A Little Piece of Metal Gets Out of Place and Causes Trouble.

A loose spindle measuring but a few inches and not half an inch wide kept the officers of the People's Trust Company Bedford avenue and Halsey street, Brook lyn, for the last four days in a state of uncertainty and anxiety, while \$100,000 in eash, bonds and checks were tied up in one of the big vaults.

On Friday morning last the big doors on the vault where the cash and available assets of the bank are kept could not be pened by the officials that had the compination. In the vault, which is a formidable looking steel safe about twenty feet square, was the cas h for the day's business. Messengers were hurried to the main office of the company at 172 Montague street and \$50,000 secured.

Experts agreed that the combination could not be picked and that it would be impossible to force the door. It was suggested that the front be drilled and blown open, but the possible wreck of the building caused the abandonment of this plan.

caused the abandonment of this plan.

Friday and the greater part of Saturday was spent in tinkering with the combination by the experts. Just what the trouble was could not be determined. Finally it was decided that the only way to get at the interior of the safe was to remove the doors, and the experts were taken away and safe builders sent in to cut out the doors. The men worked all day Sunday and Monday, and at noon yesterday the doors were removed and the misplaced spindle, the cause of all the trouble, found. It had slipped out of place, changing the combination. The doors will be recast at the foundry of the safe company and a new combination and lock put on the vault.

FOR A NEW ACADEMY. Committees.

A meeting of representatives from the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, the directors of the old Academy of Music and the Manufacturers' Association was held in the office of Borough President Littleton yesterday to discuss the best plan to bring about the building of a new Academy of Music in a place and under such auspices as to make it a representative and lasting institution for the good of the borough.

A committee was appointed on plan and scope, consisting of Frank Bailey, Alfred T. White, A. Augustus Healey, Robert Woodward, Col. Willis L. Ogden, A. Abraham and Alexander E. Orr. A second committee, to be known as an invitation committee, was also appointed.

with instructions to invite a number of representative citizens, including members of the board of directors of the old Academy, to look into the proposed plan, select site and devise a plan for the raising of funds for the enterprise.

This committee consists of former Mayor

This committee consists of former Mayor Charles A. Schieren, Henry Batterman, Carl De Silver, Samuel Rowland, Simeon S. Chittenden, Edwin C. Ward and Edward M. Shepard. The committees and those invited to work with them are to meet at the Long Island Historical Society on March 4 and report progress.

Towne Bryan's Counsel in Will Case? NEW HAVEN, March 8 .- It was said tonight that former United States Senator Charles A. Towne, now of New York, had been engaged as William J. Bryan's personal counsel in the Bennett will case, which will come up in the Superior Court in this city on March 22.

Mr. Root Presides at the Bar Association. Elihu Root presided at the meeting of the Bar Association last night, the first since his election. He made a short address, saying that he was glad to get back to his

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AFTER THE POLICY MEN. Downtown Police Make a Raid and Get a

Prisoner-Little Doing Nowadays. Capt. Hodgins of the Oak street station, and Detectives Roy and Magee, arrested Frank Campgnia of 45 James street, late yesterday afternoon, for having in his possession policy slips. They took the prisoner from a poolroom at Water and Oliver streets. He showed fight but was quickly overpowered. At the station quickly overpowered. At the station house he was searched and a number of policy slips found in his underclothing.

The same policemen then raided a policy shop on the top floor of 202 Front street. Evidently the tip had gone abroad after the first capture, for the place was deserted. The outfit was seized, however.

The police on the lower East Side have been so persistent in their efforts to root out the game that it is now carried on only with the greatest secrecy. The few who write policy carry most of their outfit in with the greatest secrecy. The few who write policy carry most of their outfit in

Revolutionary Pensioner Dead. RICHMOND, Va., March S .- Mrs. Rebecca Revolutionary War on the rolls of the Pension office, died yesterday at Newbern, Va., at the age of 90. She was the widow of Stephen Mayo.

The Society of Younger Painters. The Society of Younger Painters will hold their first annual exhibition of portraits, landscapes and decorative can-vases at the Noe Galleries, 368 Fifth avenue. beginning April 11.

PUBLICATIONS.

## The Thousand **Deliverance** By Ellen Glasgow.

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